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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Plaintiff(s),

v. GUNN ALLEN FINANCIAL and CURT WILLIAMS,

Defendant(s).

No. C05-1510 BZ

ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR PREJUDGMENT INTEREST

In this action containing both federal and state claims, the court agrees with plaintiff that inasmuch as an award of punitive damages was returned, implicitly the jury found for plaintiff on his state law churning claim. Because, in a diversity case, a federal court applies the choice of law principles of the state in which it sits for substantive matters of law, and prejudgment interest is a component of substantive damages, California law governs plaintiff's entitlement to prejudgment interest in this diversity action. Northrop Corp. v. Triad Intern. Marketing S.A., 842 F.2d 1154, 1155 (9th Cir. 1988); Bolt v. Merrimack Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 2005 WL 2298423, at * 6 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 20, 2005).

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California law also determines the appropriate prejudgment interest rate in this case. <u>Citicorp Real Estate, Inc. v.</u>

<u>Smith</u>, 155 F.3d 1097, 1107 (9th Cir. 1998). Defendants do not dispute this. Plaintiff's entitlement to, and the amount of, prejudgment interest are therefore governed by California Civil Code § 3287.

The compensatory damages in this case were such that the defendants either knew the amount owed or could have readily computed it from their records. The error made by plaintiff's damages expert was one of methodology; not computation. jury did not have to resolve any disputes as to the amount of any loss. Defendants' liability was for a sum certain and an award of prejudgment interest is therefore mandatory under California Civil Code § 3287(a). See Arceneaux v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., 767 F.2d 1498, 1504 (11th Cir. 1985) (in a Florida churning case, where state law precluded an award of prejudgment interest on unliquidated claims, the jury award was "in the nature of a liquidated claim" because the jury awarded plaintiff's total claimed loss and "did not really resolve any dispute as to the amount of the claimed loss"). Here, the jury awarded plaintiff \$240,382 in compensatory damages, the amount he sought from the jury. The jury award closely matched the amount prayed for in the complaint - approximately \$250,000. Once the jury determined that plaintiff was entitled to damages, it did not need to resolve any dispute as to the amount but awarded plaintiff's claimed amount.

Furthermore, the appropriate rate of interest is 7%.

Continental Airlines, Inc. v. McDonnell Douglas Corp., 216
Cal.App.3d 388, 434 (1989) (setting 7% as the correct
prejudgment interest rate in a case for fraud and breach of
contract because "there is no relevant legislative act
specifying a rate of prejudgment interest for a fraud claim").
See also Northrop Corp., 842 F.2d at 1155 (citing Pacific-
Southern Mortgage Trust Co. v. Insurance Co. of North America,
166 Cal.App.3d 703, 716 (1985)). Although plaintiff agrees
that "well-settled case law would call for a rate of 7%," Rep.
5:1-4, without citing any authority other than his reading of
the California Constitution, he asks the court to refrain from
following this case law. The court declines to do so in a
diversity case and will apply a prejudgment interest rate of
7%. IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that plaintiff's motion is
GRANTED and he is awarded prejudgment interest at the rate of
7% from May 8, 2004, the day he stopped trading. The parties
are ORDERED to calculate the amount of the prejudgment
interest consistent with this opinion and file a stipulation
by June 26, 2006 as to the amount.
Dated: June 21, 2006

Bernard Zimmerman United States Magistrate Judge

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